

**REMARKS:**

This paper is herewith filed in response to the Examiner's final Office Action mailed on March 12, 2010 for the above-captioned U.S. Patent Application. This office action is a rejection of claims 1-10, 13-22, and 25-40 of the application.

The Examiner has rejected claims 1-4, 7, 9-10, 13-16, 19, 21-22, 25-28, and 30-31 under 35 USC 103(a) as unpatentable over Dorenbosch (US6,768,726), in view of Phillips (US6,370,399), further in view of Bright (US7,206,574); rejected claims 5-6, 8, 17-18, 20, 29, and 32 under 35 USC 103(a) as obvious over Dorenbosch, in view of Phillips, further in view of Bright, and further in view of Lim (US 6,349,224); rejected claims 11-12 and 23-24 under 35 USC 103(a) as obvious over Dorenbosch in view of Phillips further in view of Aoki and further in view of Brandenberger (US6,570,782); and rejected claims 32-40 under 35 USC 103(a) as unpatentable over Dorenbosch in view of Phillips further in view of Bright and further in view of Cui (US2004/0204069). The Applicants disagree with the rejections.

The claims have not been further amended. The Applicants submit that the claims of the instant application are patentably distinguishable over the references cited. No new matter is added.

**Some Exemplary Embodiments of the Invention**

First, the Applicants submit that exemplary embodiments of the invention relate to communications between a mobile station (MS) and a computing device (CD) over a local interface such as a short range infrared, universal serial bus, or Bluetooth interface between the MS and CD (see Fig. 1, page 4, lines 1-6, page 5, lines 25-27, and page 6, lines 12-13 of the Application as filed). In accordance with the exemplary embodiments of the invention there is initiating an establishing of an internet protocol (IP) connection between the MS and the CD over the local interface, where the establishing comprises the MS assigning an IP address to the CD and assigning an IP address to the MS, and configuring an internet protocol stack at the MS (page 5, line 29 to page 6, line 8 of the Application as filed). Further, the Applicants submit that in

accordance with an exemplary embodiment of the invention there is, receiving at the MS from the CD, over the local interface between the MS and CD, an IP message and then routing the received IP message to an application that is resident on the MS (page 6, lines 7-9).

**The Applicants contend that the final Office Action is improper for at least the reasons stated below**

Claim 1 recites:

A method, comprising: initiating a set up of an internet protocol connection between a mobile station and a computing device, the internet protocol connection being one that terminates at the mobile station, the initiation of the set up of the internet protocol connection comprising receiving a command from the computing device over a local interface between the mobile station and the computing device; establishing the internet protocol connection between the mobile station and the computing device comprising the mobile station assigning an internet protocol address to the computing device and an internet protocol address to the mobile station, and configuring an internet protocol stack at the mobile station; and in response to receiving over the internet protocol connection an internet protocol message at the mobile station from the computing device, routing the received internet protocol message to an application that is resident in the mobile station, where communications between the mobile station and the computing device occur over the internet protocol connection using the local interface and where the local interface is at least one of a short range infrared, universal serial bus, and bluetooth interface.

The Applicants contends that none of the references cited can be seen to disclose or suggest claim 1.

**None of the references cited disclose or suggest at least where claim 1 recites in part “the mobile station assigning an internet protocol address to the computing device and an internet protocol address to the mobile station”**

In the rejection the Examiner states:

“Dorenbosch and Phillips does not teach assigning internet protocol address to the mobile station. Bright teaches assigning internet protocol address to the computing device (column 4 lines 60-65)(column 10 lines 7-18, lines 29-31) and assigning internet protocol address to the mobile station (column 4 lines 60-67)(column 10 lines 5-6),” (page 8 to page 9 of the Office Action).

To begin with, the Applicants submit that, here, the rejection does not appear to recite fully where claim 1 recites in part “**the mobile station assigning** an internet protocol address to the computing device and an internet protocol address to the mobile station.”

Further, the Applicants submit that Bright does not overcome this admitted shortfall by the Examiner. The Applicant contends that this is the case for at least the reason that Bright does not relate to **assigning** IP addresses.

Bright discloses motivation for a method to minimize difficulties in exchanging IP addresses. As an example of apparent motivation for the method of Bright, Bright indicates that a subscriber hearing a spoken IP address of another device may be in an environment where writing down the IP address is unsafe or not possible (see col. 1, lines 53-63). The Applicants submit that the above cited disclosure of Bright merely relates to allegedly improved ways that devices may share or obtain an already assigned IP address. For example, column 4, lines 60-67 of Bright relates to cellular telephones 10 and 12 of Bright sharing IP addresses of computers 12 and 18 to which they are somehow connected to, respectively, during a communications request by the cellular telephones (see col. 4, lines 40-45 and lines 60-67).

Further, Bright discloses further embodiments such as where a home location register includes IP addresses associated with each subscriber and the home location register provides these subscriber IP addresses to other, visiting, home location registers (see col. 6, line 65 to col. 7, line 3). In addition, Bright discloses a method where an IP address of a first subscriber is transmitted in an SMS message to a cellular telephone of a second subscriber (see col. 7, lines 48-54).

The Applicants contend that, for at least the reasons stated, Bright does not disclose or suggest at

least where claim 1 recites in part “establishing the internet protocol connection between the mobile station and the computing device comprising the mobile station assigning an internet protocol address to the computing device and an internet protocol address to the mobile station.”

The Applicants submit that for at least this reason the rejection is improper and the rejection should be removed. In addition, the Applicants submit that, for at least this reason, the finality of the Office Action is improper and the Examiner is respectfully requested to provide another non-final Office Action or an Allowance of claim 1.

**Rejection is unclear as the Examiner appears to indicate, contrary to statement above, that Dorenbosch discloses the mobile station assigning an internet protocol address to the computing device (page 3 of the Office Action)**

The Applicants contend that the Dorenbosch as cited merely appears to disclose an operation where after a handoff a “primary connection” can be switched between a first IP connection to a second IP connection (col. 5, lines 44-67). The Applicants contend that, here, Dorenbosch does not disclose or suggest where claim 1 relates to the mobile station assigning an internet protocol address to the computing device and an internet protocol address to the mobile station, as appears asserted in the rejection.

Moreover, the Applicants submit that language, in Dorenbosch, with relates to the mobile station 203 **getting or obtaining** the A1 address, supports a conclusion that **the gateway, not the mobile station, is assigning the A1 address** to the mobile station as well as assigning the external Y1 address for the end-point 209. Further, the Applicants submit that Dorenbosch appears to disclose that the mobile station already has the A1 IP address (for example col. 3, lines 30-35). The Applicants submit that, in all of Dorenbosch, there can not be found any disclosure related to the mobile station 203 assigning an IP address to the end-point 209, or the gateway 205.

**None of the references cited disclose or suggest at least where claim 1 recites in part “the**

**initiation of the set up of the internet protocol connection comprising receiving a command from the computing device over a local interface between the mobile station and the computing device”**

With regards to where claim 1 recites in part “the initiation of the set up of the internet protocol connection comprising receiving a command from the computing device over a local interface between the mobile station and the computing device,” the Examiner cites where Dorenbosch discloses “Using these principles of establishing a secondary IP connection using SCTP commands and messages that exists concurrently with a first IP connection between endpoints using SCTP transport layers will allow a communications device to effect a handoff of time critical communications at the will of the communications device and thus facilitate connectivity for mobile individuals,” (col. 17, lines 29-35). However, the Applicants contend that the SCTP commands which exist between the endpoints of Dorenbosch are, clearly, not over a local interface between a mobile station and computing device, as is asserted in the rejection. The Applicants contend that, as illustrated in Figure 2 of Dorenbosch, there is no local interface between the end-point X and the end-point B. With regards to Figure 2, Dorenbosch discloses that “The gateway 205 facilitates and provides for communications between the first station and a second station 209 that is or may be running applications on TCP or UDP 211 by relaying communications with the second station, via, for example, the Internet 212,” (emphasis added), (col. 4, lines 28-33). Thus, as illustrated in Figure 2 of Dorenbosch, the connection between the endpoints comprises at least a gateway 205 and the internet 212.

**Dorenbosch does not disclose or suggest where claim 1 relates to an Internet protocol connection using a local interface between a mobile station and computing device, where the local interface is at least one of a short range infrared, universal serial bus, and bluetooth interface**

The Applicants note that in the Response to arguments section of the Office Action the Examiner states:

“Applicant’s remarks in regards to Dorenbosch does not teach “where communication between the mobile station and the computing device occur over the internet protocol connection using the local interface and where the local interface is at least one of a short range infrared, universal serial bus, and Bluetooth interface is deemed non-persuasive,” and

“In response to above mentioned applicant’s remark, Examiner respectfully disagrees with the applicant because in column 4 lines 49-61, Dorenbosch states where communication between the mobile station and the computing device occur over the internet protocol connection using the local interface and where the local interface is at least one of a short range infrared, universal serial bus, and Bluetooth interface (column 4 lines 49-61). Furthermore, In column 4 lines 37-41, Dorenbosch teaches the second IP connection using second IP address for the router via a basic service set, thus wireless IP access point. Furthermore, that IP connection via cellular system and another (i.e. second station) via a wireless IP access point according to various known standards and technologies such as HiperLan, Bluetooth. Therefore Dorenbosch teaches the claimed limitations. Furthermore, Bright reference also teaches the same limitation as stated above in this office action,” (emphasis added), (page 18-19 of the Office Action).

The Applicant submits that, as similarly stated above, the local interface, as recited in claim 1, relates to **a local interface between a mobile station and a computing device, where the local interface is at least one of a short range infrared, universal serial bus, and bluetooth interface.**

Dorenbosch as cited discloses:

“While FIG. 2 shows an IP connection via a cellular system and another via a wireless IP access point, specifically an IEEE 802.11 access point, it is important to note that any combination of wired and wireless networks or access points may advantageously use the inventive principles and concepts discussed and described herein. For example, various access points according to various known standards and technologies and evolutions thereof, such as HiperLan, Bluetooth, other local area network technologies, as well as varying forms of cellular and cellular like access technologies may be used and the concepts here disclosed can be used to effect a hand off within or between there respective systems or networks,” (emphasis added), (col. 4, lines 49-61).

Here, Dorenbosch merely indicates that an IP connection in Dorenbosch is via a cellular system

and via a wireless access point. Further, Dorenbosch indicates that, for example, there are various access points according to various standards and technologies such as Bluetooth. However, the Applicants contend that whether or not Dorenbosch discloses examples of known standards, such as Bluetooth, Dorenbosch clearly does not disclose or suggest communications over a local interface between the TCP end-point X and the SCTP end-point B via Bluetooth, as appears asserted in the rejection.

**Furthermore, the Applicants contend that Bright does not disclose or suggest that an IP connection is initiated and established over a local interface between the mobile station and the computing device.**

The Applicants note that Bright discloses that "A cable (or wireless equivalent, e.g. Bluetooth/infra-red) 14 connects a port on the cellular telephone with a port on the laptop computer to facilitate the transfer of data between these devices," (col. 3, lines 38-41). However, the Applicants submits that in all of Bright there can not be found where Bright discloses that the Bluetooth connection between the port on the laptop and the cellular phone includes an internet protocol connection between the cellular phone and the laptop. Rather, the Applicant submits that Bright merely discloses that the wireless equivalent, as stated above, merely "interconnects these two devices," (col. 3, lines 44-45).

### **Phillips**

Turning now to Phillips, the Applicants submit that, as argued in the prior Response to Office Action filed on 3 September 2008, the mobile station (CDMA cellular phone) of Phillips appears to function merely as a "solid wire connection" to connect the computer to the internet.

It is noted that in the previous Office Action the Examiner admitted that "Phillips is silent in teaching assigning IP addresses for local interface and configuring an IP protocol stack at the MS."

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The Applicants submit that for at least these reasons neither Bright nor Phillips address the shortfalls of Dorenbosch, as stated above.

The Applicants submit that, for at least the reasons stated above, the references cited can not be seen to disclose or suggest claim 1 and the rejection should be removed.

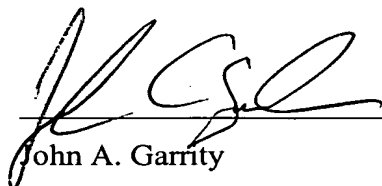
Further, for at least the reasons that independent claims 13 and 25 recite features similar to claim 1, as stated above, the references cited can not be seen to disclose or suggest these claims. Thus, the Examiner is respectfully requested to remove the finality of the rejection of these claims.

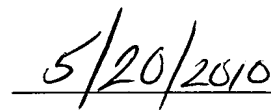
In addition, for at least the reasons that claims 2-10, 14-22, and 26-40 depend from claims 1, 13, and 25, respectively, the rejections of these claims should be removed.

The Applicants respectfully request that, for at least the reasons stated above, the Examiner reconsider and remove the finality of the rejections of claims 1-10, 13-22, and 25-40.

It is noted that, as indicated in the Interview, should any unresolved issue remain the Examiner will call Applicants' attorney to discuss any such issue.

Respectfully submitted:

  
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